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PAG

THORIUS Editio acadebat HYMNUS TABACI;

POEM In honour of

TI A TO A

TABACO.

Heroically Composed

B Y

RAPHAEL THORIUS:

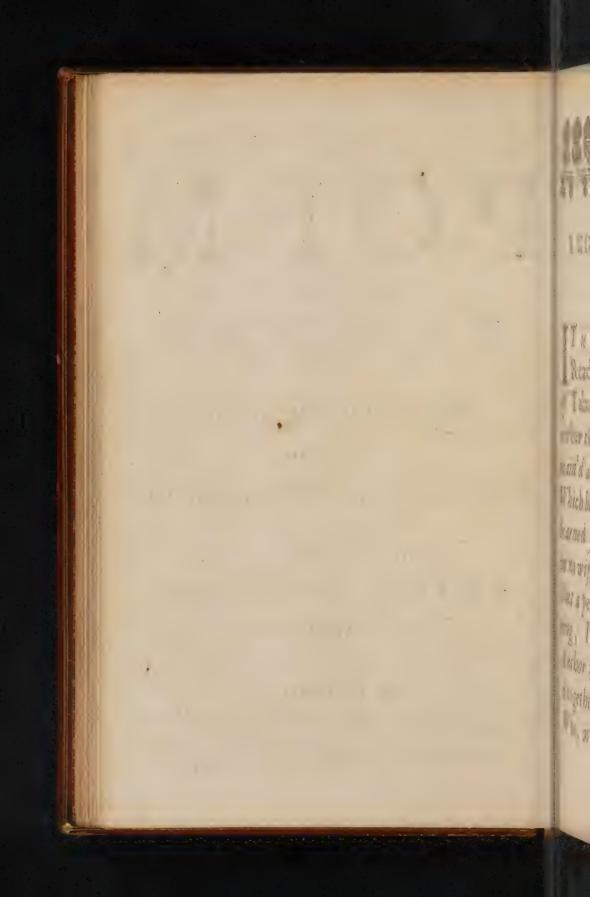
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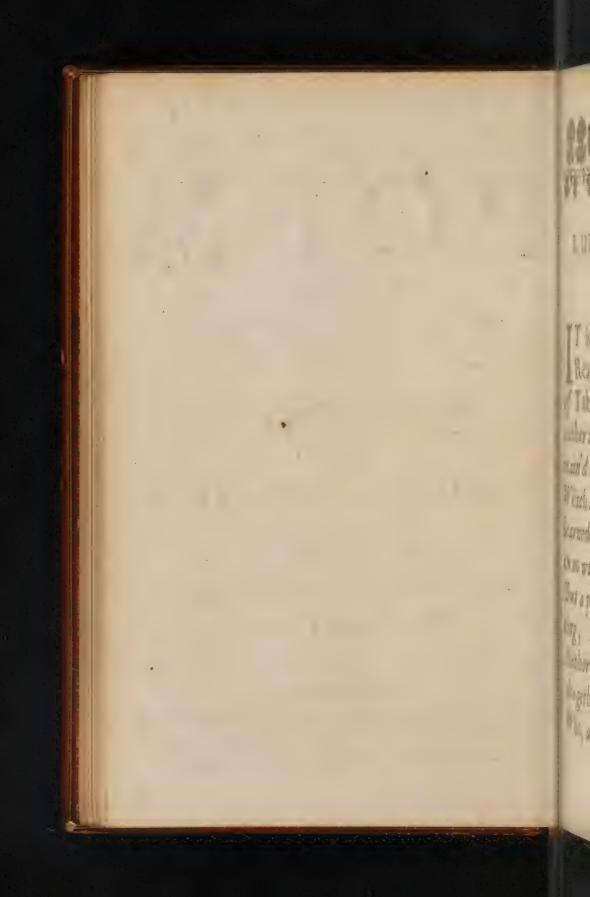
Arms in St Pauls Churchyard, 1851.





LUDOWIC à KINSCHOT, To the READER.

Reader) since this Elegant Poem of Tabaco, by some notwithstanding either through negligence or ignorance main'd and mangled, came to our hands. Which being approv'd by men of most learned judgments, I thought it was in no wise longer by me to be suppress'd. But a perfect copy being hitherto wanting, I blush'd not to require it of the Author; although at that time I was altogether unacquainted with him. Who, as he is most lowing and Curtenows,





LUDOWIC à KINSCHOT, To the READER.

TI is almost two yeers, (Curteous Reader) since this Elegant Poem of Tabaco, by some notwithstanding either through negligence or ignorance main'd and mangled, came to our hands. Which being approved by men of most learned judgments, Ithought it was in no wise longer by me to be suppress'd. But a perfect copy being hitherto wanting, I blush'd not to require it of the Author; although at that time I was altogether unaequainted with him. Who, as he is most loving and Curteous,

Tothe READER.

ous, soon subscrib'd to our petition. He therfore sent me a copy, partly more adorn'd, and partly more augmented: With which he also sent other companions full of mit and pleasantness. These were certain letters, which to set in place of a preface, will be neither strange from the argument of the book or our intention. For it is far from me to arrogate to my self the labours of another man. The Author therefore of this work is Raphael Thorius, whomis as be is a Physitian famous, if any att this day, so is he also no vulgar Poet. The Argument indeed seems light, but what is handled by such a Physitian, doth not onely delight, but teach; unless any man will object against the Siphylide of Fracastorius, who by

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Tothe READER.

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an argument almost infamous got to himselt so great a name. Thou shalt here see the invention of Tabaco ascrib d to Bacchus; how fitly, they cannot be ignorant, who as the Poet saith,

Plerunque alternis admiscent pocula fumis.

Be favourable therefore Curteous Reader, to this work, and enjoy it, and when thou dost recreate thy minde with reading it, remember the common Verse,

Usus habet laudem, crimen abusus habet.

Lud. à Kinschot.

A3 RAPHAEL.

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RAPHAEL THORIUS To Ludowic à Kinschot.

(pl)

Thanks most renowned Sir, not to you alone but to those great men also, Rutger-sius, and Heinsius, by whose liberality and your own I have been so spendidly entertain'd: not as a stranger, but as the familiar Parish Priest, intending perhapsions with my conceits to add unto your merriment.

I never thought Apollo had bequeath'd so make it acceptable to such palats, or that indeed it would have become the age of six-six teen yeers being rashly put forth, unwarily under-

The EPISTLE.

undertak'n, and without care composed. Notwithstanding since by its own good fate, it hath found such courteous entertainment; I will neither take from it the benefit of its own happy genius, nor deceive your expectation. But shall be rather liberal to those who are liberal, joyning a younger brother to it, something better habited: Both I freely offer to the judgements both of your self, and those before mentioned. Send it to the Press when you think best convenient: but being abroad, cherish it; be favouroble also to the father, and defend against the cen-Jure of severe Cato's, an old man playing among children. But that I have given to you what to other friends hath been denied, the place and persons are sufficient reasons: for here it is a crime to be a Poet, neither is he accounted wife that after the

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The EPISTLE.

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first appearance of his beard, sleepes in Pernastus: ('therwise is your opinion, to whom! the Muses in gray haires are acceptable, and who easily acquit Sophocles, his Tragedy being read, from the accusation of madness; Moreover, being in this kind of learning esteem'd Princes, not undeservedly ye sustain the part of Judges, no man daring to contradict your sentence. And this doth also comfort me in throwing so hazardous a die, that what you have once approved, no man will venture to disprove. But to you, the best of men, I give many and particular thanks, that being in face unknown, you abounded in so much friendship toward me, that you thought me worthy of your love, and lastly have undertaken the care of this infant and helpless Poem: Which to requite, I can onely subscribe to your requests and

The EPISTLE.

remain a willing observer of your commands.

I send you therefore the first hymn corrected, to which, more furniture being added,

I have joyn'd the second. Although I had rather intitle them a book then a hymn: I should more carefully excuse the lightness of the subject, were not the argument sutable to my art: However it be, I never shall repent to appear upon the scene with such authorities. Your elegant Epigram I shall be glad to see in the front, to the ornament both of the Work and of the Work-man; who, in the threshold of our friendship, gives you his hand as the pledge of his eternal fidelity. Farewel.

London, Febr. 18. 1625.

Omnibus

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Omnibus Pæti-Sugis.

Thorius, & primo fumos orditur ab ovo.
Vos quibus ad Patum vigilanti stertere naso,
Fumigerisque placet replere vaporibus auras,
Ore favete omnes. Calo delabitur alto
Planta beata, udo non aspernanda cerebro;
Scilicet in medijs habitat vis enthea sumis,
Et parvo ingentes clauduntur cortice vires.
Ludicra narrantur; sed & hac quoque seria ducum
Veraque sub sisto latitat sapientia Pato.

Lud. à Kinschot



In Patologiam Doctissimi Raph. Thorij D. M.

Amici intimi.

Vodjam summa procul villarum culmina fumant. Quod fumos bibit omnis ager, bibit omnis ab Aula Ad caulam fumosa domus, quod pascere fumos Fumosos equitum cum Dictatore magistros, Quod pueros fumare juvat, fumare puellas, Mollius indignor: quin tecum ignosco puellis Et pueris, aulis, caulis, equitumque Magistris. Prime pater Pati, fumantum gloria, THORI, Non fumum ex fulgore, sed ex fumo dare lucem Golf Sedule; Te pratore magis lippire decenter Quam lachrymà ridente putant; jucunda cuique Te Medico tussis cui nec pituita molesta est, Creditur instantes membris emungere morbos. At mihi quod sacra latet in vertigine multo Pracipuum est; Hos te calices fecisse disertum: Hec Hac aliquid certe fumo facundia debet.

Facundi calices, felix vertigo, faliva

Nobilis, in signes lachryma, gratissima tussis.

Me quoque, si parcè videor laudare merentes

Insolitas calicumque super praconia laudes,

Me quoque vicinis afflatum credite fumis,

Et sicco titubare mero; brevis iste futurus

Est furor: exierit sensim vesania primi

Turbinis, aggrediar stabilis de nare tepenti

Fundere sum fumis qua vos per sacula vectent

Verba, vetentque mori, nolint fovis ira vel ignes.

Profumi! sed & hic furor est; ignoscite vobis, Fumosoque mihi: cessem sumare, tasebo
Sobrius, & sapiam, labris encomia, linguâ,
Dentibus occludam: quid enim, si Thor sus unumare, arguit ipse sui reliquum fecisse stuporem?

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IN EANDEM.

Armina sputantur fumi potoribus, audi Massilia si quem fumea vina juvant, THOR IUS exemplo docuit spumantia multum Pocula, fumantes omnia posse tubos.

CONSTANTER

TABACON

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TABACO.

BOOR I.

F harmlesse Bowles I mean to sing the praise, And th'Herb which doth the Poets fancy raise; Mid me, O a Phæbus; Thee I do invoke. Fill me a Pipe (boy) of that lusty smoke, That I may drink the God into my brain, and so inabled, write a buskin'd strain; or nothing great or high can come from thence, Where that blest Plant denies his influence. No Mortal had the honour to descry This noble Herb first, but a Deity; Twas found by Bacchus, when the God wound up To his true height, by his own charming Cup,

a I make hold to change the Poets Patron, & in stead of Sir W. addie, to intitle Phabus to it :

Led th' Indians forth under the warlike b Speam Whose glittering head an Ivy Twine did wear; And the all-Soveraign Weed being sound out thus Too late (alas) hath been made known to us.

The twice-born Liber seeing that his Foes (Whom the parch'd defart Cliffs as yet inclose) Had furious war begun, with hot alarms, Doth call his Ivy-crowned troops to arms, And the swift Lynxes to be yoak'd, commands; The great Bassarides in order'd bands, March with their valiant Leader to the Field; And all his furious Priests obedience yeild To his behefts, and follow: nor yet will e Silenus (though grown old) at home fit still. The Drudges and the Carriages go next, And amongst them is led (" an ample Text, For Antiquaries to glosse on) the sage Silenus faddle-Asse, grown lame with age; The fearfull Indians here and there do fly; And while they fought their flying enemy, The weary Troops having too long in vain Wandred about upon the fandy Plain,

as the Club of Hercules, the Trident of Neptune, &c. And this may fee to be given to him Emblematically to thew us, that Wine does to be given to him Emblematically to thew us, that Wine does the cretly wound, carrying a Culpis, a sting, or sharp and pointed weap hid under the Ivy leaves, the pleasure of drinking it and behold it dancing and sparkling in the glasse. The Foster Father to Bacch whom the Poets seign to be the Superintendent or Governour of the Satyrs.

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row faint, and their provisions all are spent, and Bacchus wants what he himself first lent Into us Men, the liquor of the Vine. Pity that he who gave, should e're lack Wine!) he dold mans Vessel too being quite drawn dry, Does in his Chariot overturned ly.

he Manades and Satyrs, and the rout of untam'd youth (impatient of the drought) Do wound the intrals of their Mother Earth, longing to see some gentle spring gush forth. But all in vain, necessity makes them bold l'o taste the salt drink; their own bladder hold Innatural draughts! but yet fuch is their woe, That those unnatural draughts do fail them too. o Tyrant-like, Thirst in their bodies reigns, All moisture does forsake their dryed veins. The sterner face of horrour now controuls The finking Troops; Some breathetheir toasted souls Dut of their reeking jaws; others are found To borrow supplies from their mutual own wound; Who finding too thole Fountains to grow dry, n a despair drink their last Cup and dy. While thus the Army is about to fall, And generall death is threatned over all, A Courteous Vale, which not far off did lie,

d Silenus. e Furious women, who served in the facrifices of Bacchus;

resents a fair hope to the fainting Eie;

An obscure Herbage shews a doubtful face,
Confused made by distance of the place.
At which the nimble-sighted Evius cri'd,
O my companions, let 's awhile abide:
Why with disgrace should we for sake the Field?
You neighbour-Vale will us wish'd succour yeilar.
These words applyed Balsame to their fore, (formally And made them close those veins they broach'd because which having done with flow, yet labour'd pace,
(As weaknesse would permit) they reach the places and being there, behold a Wood o're spread
With vast thick leaves, lists up its brisking head.
Offering his aid, "a wel-grown Plant, and tall, Which we of later times Tabaco call.

Hail thou that art our help in greatest need;
I do acknowledge thee a gift Divine,
And of near kindred to that * Tree of mine.
More he had said, but that his followers deaf
Unto such Courtship, pluck the long'd-for leaf,
Which they betwixt their green-di'd teeth do bitte
And with it slake their barking appetite.
Not so, Silenus: many years had made
Him wifer far, to taste he is afraid:
Not his own ill, the danger of his Mates
Shall teach the vertue of their new-found Cates.

^{*} The Vine,

Nor is it long before th' event discries The uncouth power that in Tabaco lies; Through the whole Camp (a wondrous thing to Like drunken men, they vomited and fell. The Earth doth seem to glide in Circlewise, Copernicus from hence learnt his device,) And their sick brains beleeve the Heavens in love To meet the rifing Earth, do downwards move. A most invincible desire of sleep Doth seize them all; the Goat-foot Satyrs keep Lowd snortings on the Lands, and by their side The f Mimallons (or femall Priests) abide Lock'd up in Silence, (in a happy hower. Most blessed Drug, hadst thou no other power?) But this not long: New life and Spirits apace Run back t'inform each member, and do chase Dull drowfineste from them; now again they rife,

Their feet are firm, lightning comes fro their eies.

With brawny arms they thake the leavy Spear,

And with loud cries do wish the Foe were near.

The infeebled Host so suddenly grown bold.

*Whose opinion is, that the Sun stands still, and the Earth (being me of the Planets) moves. f The women-Priests of Bacchus spoken if before: so called from the mountain Mimus sacred to Bacchus; or as others) from the Gr. word mueld, to imitate; because it was neir use (carrying horns and spears wrapt about with Ivy in their ands) to imitate his expedition into India.

Heat's

O my good Friends, he cries, we came not hither Without some God propitious to us; neither Let us forget still to confesse the same, Andising just praises to great Bacchus name. Nor let us be ashamed now to call Tabaco our Health, our Spirit, our Life, our All: Who but for that had fell, for ought we know, A facrifice to the infulting Foe; The weak unto the powerful; and fo wee Had yeilded them a bloudlesse victorie: But let them now come on, and they shall find Our strength grown great, to that as great a mind. Yet let us carefull be; though we have gain'd A Gift from Heav'n, it must not be profan'd By blind and ignorant usage: for this know, If old Silenus any skil does owe To his gray hairs, some secret poison lies In the rare Plant, hid from our outward eies. Trust not the green juice then unto your Maw, Eat not the Leaf, there's danger in it raw: Phabus shall cook it for us, so we may (ray Take wholesome draughts purg'd by his searching For sure kind Nature, if we may be bold So far her Cabinet-Councels to unfold, Invented it a Banquet for the Brain, Not for the Belly. Let each lufty Swain Rub the dri'd herb then twixt his hands; weh down And hous'd in Pipes, let us intreat the Sun T

To fire it for us, that the warm Cloud may (Being fubtle grown, and apt to find the way) With the more case the winding Stair obtain, Which leads unto the Chamber of the Brain.

Silenus thus commanded, they obey; Part of the Satyrs without all delay Prepare the Canes, and some the Leaves do break-Into a dust-like substance; others take The Pipes and fill them, nothing now but fire Is wanting to them; which they all desire. The old & Man from his Wallet draws a Glasse Which in old time the quaint invention was Of bold Prometheus, when (to get a name) He from Heav'ns Furnace stole th' Eternall Flame. Lo, here is fire, he faith; that said, he lays Dry'd Leaves together; and that done, affays To catch the Sun-beams; to those leaves applies His Glasse, which round does from the Center rise. The darted rays like to sword points, do wound The yeilding fewel on the parched ground; Heat by degrees steals in, and lodges there, Whence Smoke is sent to tell that fire is neare. The Satyrs all appland him, and do bear

Their * Master on their Shoulders, up they rear Their voices to the stars: but th'old Sire sirst Adventures with the Pipe to quench his thirst.

g Silenus * Silenus.

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Jew.

From thence he gently sucks a precious Cloud, Which his wide nosthrils vent again: aloud The Satyrs laugh; but he fill'd with delight To taste the sudden sweetnesse, findes new might Disperst through his whole body, like as when Crown'd Bowls do adde quick Spirits unto men. Moisture returns into his mouth; no more Salt thirst or bitter hunger (as before) Afflicts him; onely a short giddinesse Makes his legs fail, and temperate sweat does dresse His face in pearly drops: but yet not long, They vanish, he remains unhurt and strong.

Under the Covert of the cooling shade, (made,

Which by the thick-leav'd Indian plant was
Silenus lays him down, and being there,
Began to tell how Sciences first were
Made known to Mortals; and most liberall
Of the rich treasure of his mind, does fall
To speak of Natures Secrets, and rare powers,
So with sweet talk cheating the slow-pac'd howers.

The youthfull Crue do imitate their Syre,
And their Tabaco in their Pipes they fire;
But yet unskill'd to nose it right, it rears
A Coughing, not without some grieslesse tears.
While merry thus they sport them on the grasse,
Behold, their Messengers, who long (alasse)
Had been expected, do return, and bring
Plenty of Wine and Victuals to their King

And

Book I. TABACO.

1

And Camp, at which Eccho's of joy do tear
With loud and pleasant notes the passive air.
Their Pipes they tune to song, and high in mirth,
Low they do bow their knees towards the Earth
Unto the Men which did the Bottles bring: (ring)
('Such petulant Sport through the whole Host did
Nor yet the old mans lame and crazie Asse
Being return'd, can unsaluted passe.
With junkets first, next they do chear their Souls
With suffy Wines, Checkering their Pipes & Bowls.
All things are fill'd with Smoak, songs, dances, cries;
Till midnight pours sweet sleep into their eyes.

The Morn no fooner with her rose wing, Had fann'd cool air upon them, but their King, The carefull Bacchus, summons them to rise: The like does good Silenus, and applies Sage counsell to the Army, who the night Before had been steeped in soft delight. Enough, my friends, enough, y' have given the reign To Wine and Mirth, be now your selves again; Callback your wonted Anger to your brow, And think of nought but Wars and Conquest now. Compose your Arms then to a present Fight, The Foe is near perhaps, though out of fight; In order's ranks march on; but first take heed To store your selves with our new precious Weed, Made ready for your Pipes, your Pipes made fit Unto your mouths, with fire to kindle it, And

And suddenly with this prodigious face
Of smoke and horrour, we the Foe shall chase.
Be men, and doubt not but eternall Fame
Shall Trumpet unto after-times, your name.

This faid, with nimble diligence they all Strive who shall first obey their Generall; Who by this time is in his Chariot, prest For Action, eminent above the rest: And by his Chariot (flowly as he can) The unkemb'd Affe carries the good hold man; For war unmeet, yet eloquent, and fit b Silenus. For fage advice, when dangers call for it. The numerous Host with equall wings does fly, And with stout spirits wish for th' Enemy, Who is at hand: for prefently * he rears *The enemy. Over the neighbour Hill his growing Spears. The bloud begins to boyl in Bacchus breft, Some shake their brazen Timbrels, and the rest Beat up their warlike Drums: but all combine To whet their resty anger with good Wine. Their ready Pipes are fir'd, and with their breath, They cast a mist before the face of death: Breathing out fire and smoak, they forward goe In Equipage to meet the coming Foe. A sudden fear and trembling does possess Bacchin. Th' affrighted * Indians, who suppose no less Then the dire sooty powers of Hell to bee Marching against them: part of their Army flee, And

And

And wisely wary, fearing future harms, Trust rather to their Legs, then to their Arms: Some do for mercy crave, and without stroke, Submit their willing necks unto the yoke: But quickly (though too late) their eyes grow clear, To see their errour and their Panick fear. Asham'd to be deluded so, they cry, They blush and sigh for their lost liberty. But Bacchus chears them " whom cannot Bacchus So temper'd with a sweetness he doth bear His awfull Majesty, that they grow glad By fuch a hand fo to be vanquished; One day doth fee, ("as they would mingle fouls,) The Victors and the Conquer'd mingling Bowles Without all diffrence, as if equally They both had Sacrific'd to Victory. The Wine grows busie, and betwixt each Cup (" Asin a Play 'twixt th' Acts) their Pipes strike up; They do admire their native Herb, but yet Grieve they no sooner knew the use of it. Thus they with Smoke their inward Cares do smo-And so by one Cloud do expel another. Thence was the famous Plant at first made known To men; and thus have I it's Cradle shown. What vertues in the noble Weed do rest, What Constitutions it agrees with best, And what diseases it will cure, is now Thy Task, my Muse. "Rub my contracted brow,

B 4

And waken all the heat that's in my Brain, To adde a Genius to another Strain.

Tabaco King of Plants I well may call; Tabaco the Others have single vertues, this hath all. All Herbs to him do loyall homage yeild, The vanquish'd Hellebore leaves him the Field, The loos'ning Rhubarb too, and merry Vine, The Balsam good for wounds, the Beans for swine; Field Penny-Royal which the mind does chear, And Poppy, which a heavy head doth wear. O the great goodness of the Gods, who set So rich a fem in a small Cabinet! Whose seed, though small as dust or atomes light, Deceiving both the touch and nimble fight, Like a thick wood strait covers all the fields, And furest aid in doubtful sickness yeilds; Of which effects who feeks the cause to know, A labour difficult doth undergo: For whether a falt mixture do abound, This Plants admired substance to compound; Or whether nature grown more liberall, Her richest bounties on this Herb let fall: Or that each Countries various situation, The foil or feasons cause the alteration; Or that it have an inbred sympathic With young and a red tempers to agree, In natures ficret bosome lies conceal'd. Nor is by humane studies yet reveal'd:

Yet

et by examples, if we may advance o fearch the winding ways of ignorance: hirlt, to dissolve the whole into like parts, erhaps may give some light to future Arts, Whereby at length the discontented mind, Fnot the truth, Truth's image yet may find. What ever is in Nature which doth fall

Inder the power of Taste, men Salt do call; Which is twofold; or that which doth inhere in the corporeal Mass, and dwelleth there, from which not subtle Vulcans looser flame, With all the art he hath, can wooe the same, But conchant in the Ashes doth remain, rom whence it doth the name of fixed gain: Fixed Or else that lighter fugitive, that flies Vith the kind Smoke up towards the airy Skies.

With which we see in candles pointed slames, "On whited seilings drunkards write their names) o this our learnedest Physitians give

The name of Flying Salt, or Fugitive. For must we forget how the teeming Earth, Pregnant with much falt mixture, giveth birth o her dear Off-spring, from whose womb is sent

To every Plant his proper nutriment;

"The hand of Nature ordering things so well,) Hence have the fruits their taste, the slowers their n whose dark Caverns most consused lies (smell.

The bitter Nitre imitating Ice;

Foun-

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Fountains of Sulphur here a place does claime, There Brimstone cozen Germane to the slame, With deadly Arsnick, here Quick-silver flowes, Which is refolv'd with hurt of Head and Nose: Sharp Coppras, and these Elements among The biting Alome that contracts the tongue; With many more, from whose large Fountains That great diversity of Taste in Things. (fprim heren

If there be any now who fain would know To which of all these Tabaco doth owe It's Birth and Vertues, he with ease may see It from the 2 Brimstone draws his Pedigree. For who is he so blind, but well may gather, Seeing the Childe, who 'tis that is the Father ? Both b fat, both smelling strong, both do inheritant An ambitious height fed by a nitrous spirit, Equally sharp, they both hold fast amain, Both loving fire, "and are belov'd again. Rub't with thy hand, "to recompence that towered In gratitude it bribes thee with an Oyl:

Green Wounds it closeth with a safe delay, And from the ulcer'd, drives the filth away; A quick and vigorous Taste it doth beget, And in the mouth it leaves a lasting heat:

a Tabaco. The Pedigree. I am conscious that Bitumen is not po perly Brimstone, but a fat clay, clanmy like pitch, of the nature in the Brimstone: but because I know not in our English tongue one w which can fully & truly expresse it; therefore I am boldto borrow name of one of his nearest kindred. b The Symptomes. c The Vertr

The

b foveraign, if diffused, is the smell, doth Contagion from bad aires expell. the heavy head it hath a power to rear, and with imart ineezings makes the noftrils clear. Ince turn'd to airy vapour by the flame, ig with that active falt, whose pride does aim "c heavenly Towers, it climbes the Capitoll, There like a Goddesse sits the humane soul; there gives supplies to the exhausted brain, " I'nd makes the drowsie minds grow quick again. Thou glory of the Earth, a gift from Heaven, Most happy Plant, who wer't not only given refresh the Pesants limbs, whom toyl and sweat har have weary made, or kill the love of meat; or yet t' infuse without the help of food nto decayed Nerves new strength, new bloud: ut hast a nobler office; thou art Eyes othe dark mind, a Lantern to the wife. when e're a sudden night the brains possesse y too much cockering of the Genius: or when the tired understanding brings worth only shadows of disjoynted things, Dr being fram'd, unapt to keep them there. for thou no sooner arm'd with light doest come, Lut (like a shining Taper into a room bscure before) all things turn clear and bright; he black Clouds fly, and Cares that fast do bite;

i each (

T Will

Th' inventing Power shines forth, & now described The worlds large Fabrick to the mentall eyes. Th' eternall Species now do naked stand In comely order rank'd by Natures hand, And all the notions of th'inlightned brain Do now re urn to their true shapes again.

How often have I feen (a mighty throng Of greedy ears hanging upon his tongue) A learned Oratour trembling for fear, Confound his Heads, unable quite to bear His studied Method out -When at the last (amazement so prevail'd) That words and matter have together fail'd! Who hath no fooner facrificed unto His pettish Memory a grain or two Of th' generous Piant, but he could straightwas All his lost Figures in his scatter'd mind; His runnagate mords too which were lately fled, And hid in some dark corner of his head, He apprehendeth now, (" as if a Torch Were lighted up in favour of his search,) And to the wondring people does dispence i Disput words The ample Treasures of his Eloquence; k Arista is Moreover if wo i Warriours shall joyn figh Train'd up i'ch Camp of the old k Stagirite, V Vhom a defire to know, or love of praise Hath urged on a mortall war to raife,

ho with all spleen an angry soul affords gainst each other draw their Bilbo words; riving by weight of reason toverthrow, fubtle windings to intrap the Foe. compassed they are with youthfull bands, longst whom the Indge of the fair quarrel itands, pplauding all their equall nerves of wit, Ind by applauding, adding strength to it; Il at the last their strength doth fade away, As what humane force but will at length decay?) which decay of foul, let one of them jut take a fingle whiffe o' th' sacred sume, nd yee shall straight di cover a new birth of Spirits, (as when Antaus touch'd the Earth lis Mother, and from thence did stronger rise Riving new battle to his Enemies.) he waiward Faster vanquished doth ly, Ind 'tis the Drinker's crown'd with victory. fut if they both shall it convenient hold To fetch new weapons, or to whet the old, At this true Vulvans Forge, with wonder then Tee shall behold those two recover'd men, Draw out a cruell bloudy war in length, Mullintain'd by equall Nerves, by equall strength; Nor will they part untill the far-spent night and weary Judge cuts off the tedious fight.

1 In uno Hercule plures Hostes senist An: eus.

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So at the Trojan war fame tels of old, How that heroick pair of m Brethren bold, Betwixt themselves a friendly strife did raise, Cause one of them the Indian Plant did praise; The Elder damn'd it, yet dissemblingly, Loving indeed what he did feem to fly: Hot darts the younger at his brother aim'd, And for the Herb a solemn war proclaim'd. But e're the Trumpets sounded to the fight, A rue awhil Our warriours both take care their Pipes to light: Carl a Eager upon't, each other they provoke, .11 11/11 And fire their Wits with the most precious smoke 1 mi Loading the empty Quivers of their mind awtem: VVith headed arrows, which they (most unkind) Mutually thoot; their nimble tougue's the Bow, Their Breasts the Buts at which their shafts do Many are sent, many retorted be Upon the spenders head as cruelly. Nor are there any pawfes in the Field, But what the draughts of the sweet Fume do yein From whose warm aid repaired strength did grown And eager fury which should overthrow. Untill their rage increasing with their might, The fentence of the "King, who took delight

m Podalyrius and Machaon, two excellent Physitians and Surger in the fons of Æsculapins, who were both present at the Trojan war, . It maintain'd a fierce Disputation concerning the nature of Simples. n ... gamenon, who procured and fomented the disputation betwixt the brethren.

o fee such pretty and unheard of play. ommands a period to the doubtfull fray. hus fell the Herb, and stood by his own power, Ind wars there be about it at this hower. Nought being so certain, but a present wit And grace of speech will doubtfull render it. -But I have lost my self, and am at gaze. Vandring too far in th' Academick o maze. In other Webbe I have to meave, "I will etire awhile, and sharpen my blunt Quill. he Birth and Composition I have shown D' th' wholesome Herb, in a verse which I dare own: To whom the Plant does show a smiling brow, On whom it fromns: to which diseases, now, it doth professe it self an Enemie. To which a Friend, shall my next labour bee; As foon as some Tabaco I have tane. Impoverish'd the Pipe, t' inrich my brain.

o Lyceum was Aristotles School at Athens, also the intricate and win-

The End of the First Book.

TABA-

TABACO.

Book II.

Remove the Candle and the Pipes; (ho there!)
We've tane a large draught of the fired ayr :: While our inventions haste, and there remain Perfect Ideas in our hight'ned brain; Let us make good the words which we have spoked We fcorn to feed the world with nought but smoks the Dulness will seaze us, and gray-hairs (a thing Beardles Apollo cannot brook) will bring Mandates for a divorce 'twixt us and thee, Cirrha, 9 thy Temple and our piety.

Say Muses how the Indians conquer'd were What Trophæes great god Bacchus raised there How that fierce nation was with pleasing awe Soft'ned to th' observation of his Law,

g A Town in the little Country of Phocis in Greece, where Apoll was most religiously worshiped: Or otherwise one of the tops of the mountain Parnassim, the other being called Nissa.

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How he their bloody banquets chang'd, and made Of the destroying sword a saving spade; r Sitenme.

And with what ease (as one who playes) the old Man did the vertues of that lease unfold. Tabaco

Perchance the north-commanding King, who led You through the calm Sea from the cloven head Of Mount Parnassus to his guilded hall, The Muses. This your discourse unto his ear may call, Who though on its natural sent he no price sets,

Yet if perfumed with your violets,

And odoriferous breath (as sweet as those)

Amongst his pillowes it may finde repose.

The conqueror once planted in his throne,
Did not with bloody weapons prey upon
Their lives or goods, nor did he go about
To make ftrange lords driving the natives out:
Nor like a Tyrant fought with violence
To force his trembling Subjects to obedience;
Experience having tutor'd him that where
Fear is thick fowen, nothing is reap'd but fear:
With fmiling brow and gentle compellation

He crept into the favour of the Nation, Whose easie love did their hard hearts incline To capability of discipline;

And with its powerful Retorick provoke. The churlish Soyl to undergo the yoke.

The Land had ill report for Beasts which there Inhabited, the spotted Linx, "the Bear, Wolves,

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Wolves, Tigers, swift-foot Lybards, and the stout Lions (" as Captains) mingled with the rout, There all unpunished in ambush lay For lives of beafts and men which were their prey Nor had they care those enemies to destroy; In mutual flaughter was their onely joy; Their great delight it was, their chiefest good To spoil the neighbouring field with fire & blood; And having flain, inhumanly t'appose Upon their reeking table their boyl'd foes: The gentle Victor * hated much to be A partner in their favage gluttony, Who in their thirst of blood did not surcease To sprinkle on them a desire of peace. Their King he long d to see, and those vast parts, And into their gross minds t'instil the Arts. Out of his many fuch as he knew to be Of civil garb smooth'd by urbanity, A few he did select, (these liberty, The larger use of Wine and Venery Had feeble made, until th' heroick ayr O' th' noble plant, and business did repair Their near exhausted nature, and restore Them to that strength which they had lost before Balanus and Amphoria he did call, Merry Neander too, good fellows all; To these the one-ey'd Pelias he thought fit To joyn, and Idmon famous for his wit,

"Nimble to break a jest in verse or prose,
But laught at for the blew bunch on his nose;
The mumping Trullus too, who always feard
He should be mocked for having of no beard:
Close at their backs creeps Aper, who of late
A jolly drinker was, but wayward fate
("Knowing his belly t' have no need of ears)
Had rob'd him of his hearing, who now bears
A presence not so welcome as before;
Ill chance into "Mirth's Pallace bard the "door,"
Commanded to retire he was, but he
(Poor soul) was deaf to leave good company.

The petty King * Hematoes, then whom
None crueller to bring the captives home,
And being there, devour them, prov'd to have
His Empire not far off, whom a large Cave
Shut up from fight of Sun: there ye might fee
Shambles of human flesh (ocruelty!)
Bodies of young and old men there did lie
Pin'd up in Coops, fatted with Paste to die
By th' Buchers hand. Hither with dogs and darts,
With wide-mash'd Nets and all their hunting arts,
With merry Cornet, and the horns shril found
Mixt with the filling crys o'the deep-mouth hound;
The Troup turns in. Here doth the Tyrant dwell,
(Just such a Palace hath the god of Hell)

[&]quot;The Brain. "The Ear. "From a Jug Blood: A King amongst the Canibals.

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The Caves large mouth gap'd wide about the door, ("A fearful fight!) mens bones did pave the floor, The Turrets of the same with horrid looks
Show'd like a garden set with Hartichokes
When their rough heads into long scales are grown,

And their proud tops are almost Thistle-down.

It fortun'd here to be a feast that day, And their fat things unto the fire they lay; The noise without did summon from his cave The King, on whose head a green plume did wave :: He stares a while, then slies into his den, So does a second, so a third agen, Forgetting all (such was their suddain fear) To bar the gate and keep the strangers there: In this amazement Idmon first did enter The unknown passage (famous for that venture) Led by a quick-nos'd dog; then followed The youthful Crue groping as they were led; For there no windows were, nor any light, Onely a little glimmering strook down right From the Grotts mouth, which with a doubtfulra Seem'd as they pass'd to stammer out the way; Silenus in the midst does nothing fear, But Bacchus thought him safest in the Reer: At length they come drawn by the stink of meat Nastily drest, into a hall repleat With steam and noise, where the most horrid face to Of a cruel Kitchen that e'r eye did trace Struc.

Struck the first Ent'rers dumb; ful Caldrons here Of reeking heads plaid ov'r the fire, and there Fast'ned to dog-tree spits shoulders and thighes Of men dropt into dishes; ("drop mine eyes) And the preparers of this goodly feast Were Women-Cookes girded about the wast: Hard by in Francks (like fatted Boares) there lay (Reserv'd as dainties for the next feast day) The bodies of ten men; these passed by Not without tears, god Bacchus on doth hye To seek Hamatoës, whom the trusty nose Of the fierce Mastie does at length disclose Lurking in a dark hole, whom (being found) He thus accosts, low lowting on the ground; Rise O thou, wretch, and learn to look on men: Harmless we come, nor minde to pay agen Thy slaughters void of all humanity, With the just slaughter both of thine and thee: We do forgive, to pitty we incline; Our manners are not steep'd in blood, but wine. Yet if in blood ye take so great delight,

And have so burning a desire to fight; (drive, Make war with beasts, from th' herds the Lions But spare your Neighbour-men, keep them alive: Into your bellies cram not such odious meats, Nor with such y filthy Trophies deck your gates:

y The bones of the Slain.

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Wolves do not know fuch rage; Tygers invade Not Tygers, nor yet is th' Lion made A feast to th' angry Lion; take away This most inhuman Diet then, and lay These sadder Relicks of your Tyranny Low under earth forgotten; happily We shall finde honester dishes: " And your Feast,

"By our new Cates shall not be spoild, but grac't.

* He nothing clear did answer, through his throat:

Was only sent an obscure grunting note; And with a look worthy his speech, he' obey'd The + Monitor unwillingly, and laid Commands upon his trembling Clients, "who Prepared to act what he did bid them do.

The cursed meat gave place, and in its room On cleanly Spits Pleasanter viands come; Shoulders of Staggs, and Somes, the fearful Hare, The Duck and Mallard, and what else their care. And Hunters labour did provide ---The ground's their their table, (time will not allow Them to provide them better tables now) Bacchus fat first, Silenus next, the third Hamatoes; which done, the humble board Without all order was incompass'd round By the lords of Bacchus Court; then on the ground in this In jolly Knots the common fouldiers fate, Each with a painted Target on his back.

"The

^{*} Hamatoes. . Bacchus.

But

"The Courtly Liber gently his hands does wring, "And with foft words thus strokes the * barbarous The Fates be kinde unto us, never may We have a just case to repent this day The joyning of our hands, but happy be These fair beginnings of our amity. Banish (my Friends) these unclean rites, and live The life of men, "merit the name I give: And thou my brother, King, forgive I pray Our ruder entrance "and our longer stay, Condemn not our free language, which shall prove Signes to confirm, and bonds to tye our love: This entertainment may hereafter be A benefit to your posterity; Nor shall your youth repent they heard us tell (The best of human things) how to live well. Be this thy pledge, then which no holier thing Is in thy vowes; thus spake the God and King. This said, a bowle of liquor straight he drunk, Which flow'd but lately from a tall tree trunk That stood hard by in leather bags. The * beast Next took the bowle, "which quakes to be imbrac't By fuch a hand, and though unknown till then, Belching the clotted blood of wretched men, The Nectar forceth down, ("Ocrnel doom "So good a Guest should have so bad a room!) ce The noble liquor hating such disgrace * Hæmatöes. " Made offer to return and quit the place,

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"But he not willing to it, fends forth raw "And filthy belches from his stinking maw; At which laugh'd Pelias, Idmon held his note, But Liber becken'd to them to compose Themselves, and with words fitted to that end, Settled the wavering Countenance of his * Friend.

You have play'd the man, he cries, but pray you Whether the Liquour pleaseth you or no. (show With that his front and eyebrowes being drawn To th' crown of 's head, thus the great Beast did Beleeve me (stranger-guest) the fort of bloud (yawn; menths From whatsoever Throat it flow'd, is good: Not better comes from 'a beardlesse youth then this; I doe not fear to drink the second dish If any proves so kind to fill it mee.

Bacchus reply'd, it shall be given thee: But yet take heed, alas thou canst not tell (Good man) what danger in this bloud doth dwell. To adde Bowles to Bowles is an unseemly thing, And hurtfull too, by thine own harm (O King) I willingly will not permit thee know; Better thy 'experience to an other owe.

But 'tis to me a miracle to see

How of your home-bredriches yee should bee So ignorant! this pleasing liquour which Your duller palate doth so much bewitch, The tribute is but of an obvious Tree. Which by small pains, less cost obtain'd may bee;

Wholee

hose willing branches ever open stand eady t'imbrace the knife and wounding hand, buring forth rivers that do know no ending, rernall streams from living fountains sending. le rul'd, and let the Earth's good bounty then brain its lawfull use; why(" being men) nould yee account it a brave thing to owe our fat to humane veins? and lurking low (quite r hth'Earths close womb, like Serpents, remov'd rom Men and Sun, t'extinguish Natures light? ee have the Shape of Men, the Breasts, nor are courage and Strength wanting in you for warre; many good things then why will yee have o lie intombed in a lazy Grave? Your manly Character is losse, and though Your food be blond, your colour is not fo: But a blue Palenesse on your swoln face sits, and your retired eyes are two deep pits. No difference is betwixt your Cheeks and Nose; Your Face a Bladder seems; Scurf only grows, Not Hair upon your Temples; your lips swell With Putrefaction; your loofe Teeth distill Black bloud, and not without great pains yee draw Wour often stopped breath -Your Nerves have not the power (though you the To thrust your Ribs out when your Lungs do fill. Your weakness by short pantings is bewray'd As on your Breast there were a Mountain laid; Slow

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Slow is your pace, your knees each other beat, And no desire yee have of wholesome meat: It is your chief delight, your greatest praise, On the dull ground to flumber out your days. VVhich Plagues by this dark irksom Cave are brid (Through which nor winds nor Sun e're travailed Help'd by your noy som Fare; or rather sent By th' angry Gods unto your punishment; But for your Barbarism you dearly pay, Your foul draughts now returning the same way work They entred through your mouths, as if they would Admonish you at length to know your good. But oh (fuch stupidness doth you possess!) Your harm yee know not, you own good much less the Saw yee that jolly smoke, which now arose (As through a Chimney) from the old * mans no That moke but now was dust, and it is scant A brace of days fince that dust was a Plant, On which a neighbour + Island of small fame Once hath bestow'd an honourable name. The end of all your mischiefs hope from hence.

You gray-hair'd Syre, who can with ease disper The Secrets of Dame Nature; tell I pray The vertue of the remedy, and the way It cures; be sudden and defer not then To breathe wish'd health upon these wretched

Silen

^{*} Silenus, + Tabaca, an Island in the Indies from whence the Hu had its name.

ind faid, great things they are which you comand:

et if you think there ears to which I speak

Vorthy of such great mysteries to partake,

will begin. But first let libertie

nto those poor sick men be given, whom I

eheld not long ago with setters bound,

nasty straw lying upon the ground.

Hamatoes nodded a consent, their bands (hands, re loos'd, which done, creeping on both their learning the sad marks of their soul disgrace ach in his sullied and unmanlike face, afficial of light like beasts from out a stall, rembling, they'r led into the merry Hall.

Th'old Father could not hold his tears, yet said,

my companions live, be not dismaid;
better fortune waits yee: ("then descries

the Pipe) here, faith he, your recovery lies, onely be willing to be cur'd: First, than

Pointing to one) thou poor and weak * old man, Whose veins falt Rhewm does fil in stead of blood; In the feeble legs though they have long withstood and wrastled with the Gont, do faulter now; Whose blear-eyes run, and narrower do grow:

The hou shalt be blind, despise my aid; imbrace

Art, thou shalt see clear as th' Eagles race.

That

^{*} One of those who by the Cannibals were reserved for the next

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That said, a Cloud of smoke he forthwith blows Into his greazy Cap, and clapping close The limber brims unto his head, shuts in The old mans face (" as in a bag t'had bin.) The biting Smoke into his eyes did go, And caus'd a showre of tears from thence to flow All things about him plainer far appear'd, And light comes in, his Window's being clear'd! And now with ease he able is to say, How many Carbuncles themselves display Upon his * Master's rough and cragged nose, * sie the Who in examination farther goes (b) Asking him what they were, how great their nu habit He shows his fingers and replies with wonder, So many Strawberries I there do see, And fuch as in our woods are wont to bee. The old Blade shook his sides, his fellows too Laugh'd out aloud, "they could none other does Worthy t'have joynts without one gouty knot, Silenus cries, come fuck, but fail you not To close your lips, and ope your nosthrils wide, That eafily the smoke from thence may glide As from a pair of Tunnels: he did so. The Cave turns round, and the man fick does grow all all He feels a tempest in his belly grumbling, And the raw morfels up and down are tumbling In his disorderd Stomack, till at last They find the way, and up he doth them cast. Beho

chold your Gouts destruction, he cryed, hus is the humour at the Fountain dryed. wice shalt thou do this, ('s in its proper place) when th' Moona lies hid, or shines with biggest face; Like a full Tide, for then the moisture b springs,) fter a dinner of fat Chieterlings. he Cisterns purg'd thus, the dregs being gone, he nourishment will then much purer run, lattering the joynts as it does pass, and free rom all Malignant reliques will it bee; Nor the distorted sinews be grown o're Vith Chaulkie hardnesse as they were before: hen shall thy feet be nimble as thy mind, C'out-dance the Satyrs, and out-run the wind. Wet if there should some foot-steps still remain Of the salt Rhewm, fly to thy Pipe again, Twill vanish straight, and thou possess from thence

Nor does this soveraign medicine asswage
The Gouts sad torment, but the Colicks rage;

t cures the fearfull e stopping of the guts,

Which twixt the Throat & Seat no difference puts; a At the Change and Full. b In mens bodies. c The stopping of the small guts, suffering nothing to passe downwards, by reason of which is caused a great griping in that place; and also a filthy stink ent up by the throat, making one to smell alike at both ends. This Disease is called in Latine Velvu'm, from Velvo, to wrap about or intwine, quia pluribus orbibus & anstractibus involutum est. From whence the Greeks call it exized from exizer, vertere or volvere, which indeed lives the name of this to the small guts; although some would have the name of this disease to come from freely, mistricordia, quia door miterandm est; for a miserable disease it is indeed.

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The swelling of the head it drives away, And bribes the d Ears musicians not to play. Thus it will do, where it a Lover finds That constant is, nor (like a Coward) minds The rivall Chidings of his wife, when she 'Gainst th' harmlesse smoke venteth her Cruelty, Because ("forsooth) their kissing it does sowre, And with forc'd rhewm spatters her clean-rub'd There was a man, as ancient stories tell, That on the fea's unwholesome shore did dwell; The noisom shore abounded with diseases, 'Mong which they say thus one the body seizes: First, a fierce pain the belly seems to bore, But as its violence increaseth more, The members all are stretc'd as with a rope, Nor any strength remains, nor any hope. Thus he afflicted, Phabus did implore, And Phabus foon with medicines doth him store; But his endeavours all were vanity, Till better fortune gave this remedy; Tabaco freeing him from pains and fears, Hence he ador'd Heav'ns gift, and many years In health from former evils did obtain, Nor was he more vext with this vanquish'd pain. Nor will it suffer that fierce e Fiend of Hell Which in a hollow tooth doth love to dwell,

d A whistling or finging in the Head. e The tooth-ach.

Book II. TABACO.

47

l'inhabit there, but conjures him from thence : For when the Humour once is felt to pinch The roots o' th' Teeth, and a swoln Cheek forth puts, Such as an Ape shows when he cracketh nuts;) Mouthe but the smoke awhile, and thou shalt see Both pain and swelling banished will bee. Many griefs else which an ill aire hath bred, Here have their cure, thus are they vanquished. The drilling fhomers which from the & Roofs arch'd Do on the tender h Bellows daily drop, Hindring the blasts which keep the flame alive, And thickned in the middle Region, strive To hang like 'Clouds, stopping the door o' th' voice, Light as gnawn Parchment, are in a small trice Taking the powerfull smoke) brought forth,"and No bur remains, but straightway all is cleare. (there Why should I tell yee of the Mumps? or bee froubled to name the Rope invisible? The vertiginous disease, "that sudden Devil, Sometimes a prologue to the Falling Evill? Or the k Wine-Sicknesse," when the wit's i'th' Suds? Or 1 dropping Noses shortly threatning Flouds?

f A flux of Rhewm. g The Brain .b The Lungs. i Flegme. k The sword is Heliucin, which is nothing else but Gravitas capitis vino creata; sand some would derive it from the word for . Hesterno enim vino thanguen. em for vocant Græci. II tis in the Latine Clanges in ares, which tword is reterred unto the voice quande gravi tono incepta in account desimit; piping noses, or notes sounding I he a trumpet: but I hope I have sno whit injured my Authour by rendring the word in a nearer cause.

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All these are cur'd by smoke, if it be tryed When the disease is ripe, and then applyed. Nor do there want whose Youth and sinful Artis Have drawn diseases on their hidden parts; VVhether the Channels of the Urine be Corroded by a nitrous spurcity, Or bounteous Nature freely doth bestow Her broken meat; keeps open House below: Let fuch men too from hence expect their cure; Nor let them fear who do the Stone indure, From whom the Pot such horrid cries doth hear, "That it doth wish it had not that one ear; VVho m there screw faces, and such looks express. As does Prometheus on Mount Caucasus. I do not play the Poet now, nor fain Dreams of Parnassus, but my words are plain: Known things I speak, and such as heretofore My self have felt, e're I began t'implore Tabaco's aid, e're, at my greatest need, I found the vertues of th'admired weed. For (I'le confess) my better days worn out With the high-feeding Bacchus, and the rout Of drinking Satyrs did my'old Vessell fill With Leaks, and made it subject to that ill, To know which pleasure is, to cure is more And greater profit. VVhat I heretofore

m At the Chamber-pot.

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Did in my self not without pain indure, In others now shall be my joy to cure.

But seeing there an equals care should bee T' expell diseases, and to keep us free; Listen all yee who do desire to know.

Being once well, how to preserve yee so.
Some do by nature (28 a poyson) hate

Tabaco, some most foolishly do prate Against it, cause they of the former dayes

Liv'd long and sound without it. Let both these

Abstain, for 'tis not comely, or to fight Gainst prudent Nature, or t'infuse a right

Mind into him who (stubborn) does despise

His Ancestors, being Fools to grow more wise. He who does love it, let him know his why.

Not like an imitating Ape let fly

At all, without or councell, or end known,

Advent'ring upon actions not his own.

A Generation there be agen,

Who drink it that they may seem Gentlemen, And show their breeding onely, who ne're think Whether the thing be good or bad, they drink.

t is a rustick shamefac'tness, and can

Never show comely in a well-bred man.
So have I seen, at Christmasse, when my Lord

"Hath set a Clownish Tenant at his board,

"Th' amazed wretch takes all that's carved him,

"Because he wanted wit how to deny. (why?

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Tabaco

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Tabaco is not an indifferent thing,
But to the Drinker good or bad does bring:
First, try thy body then, and learn to know
Whether thy Chimny carry smoke or no.

Hast thou a great n round head? a Front that stail Like a fair Foreland? brawny arms and hands? Large Shoulders, a broad brest, fat Flesh, a Tongue That's ever moist? take it, and fear no wrong. But let o lean men forbear, whole Necks are hards Their Foreheads narrow, small their head, their land And puddings pinching, cheeks that up do rear Their fleshl. se bones, and nostbrils that are clear. For as the force of P Spirits to their brain Comes in but in thin 1 roops and weak: so again, When th' fmoke appears, they all away do run As mists are frighted with the winters Sun. Nor let the I ruddy man on whose cheek glowes A flushing that does imitate the Rose; (quent an Whose breath draws thick, and whose coughs for Once touch the Pipe, but utterly forswear Both it and all good fellowship, for fear He buyes his pleasure at a rate too dear: For he a fire already kindled has Within his Lungs, and cherisheth (alas)

n Who may take Tabaco, o Who not, p Lean men have few spirits, which Tabaco overcomes. W Tabaco not good for such a have sudden sushings, inveterate coughs, and short breath, where symptomes of Consumptions and Feaverish distempers.

Book II. A Feaver in his heart, "his own decay, And in a lingring flame doth melt away. But if to smoke thy love be grown so great, That not thy solemn'st vows can conquer it, But reason must yeild unto blind desire, Take then the ' Coltsfoot, for his temperate fire Warms but inflames not, whose light brushing air Cleanseth the inward Olcers, and makes fair The Cabbin of the Brest. Once, if thou hast ome hidden cause which makes thy body wast, Dr if a generall distemper dwels in every ill-affected part, or els an active Feaver in thy bloud be found, Or thou endurst the raging of a wound, Eschew that Syren-weed Tabaco than, Which pleasing kills, "appear to be a man. Hard though it be, yet from the flatterer run; and do not feed thine own destruction. Besides all this, sometimes it fortunes so, hat sireams of bloud upwards & downwards flow in plenteous manner, which a death portends, Nature having given the reyns unto both ends. In fuch a case what ever happen may, then from the deadly Bowles fly, fly away.

For suc 1 men Coltsfoot better. In what cases Tabaco is to be Hused, & Sabaco.

for thence the current of thy bloud does swell,

thy fits of vomiting do grow more fell,

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Till at the last (" to make an end of wo,)
Thy Life and Lease will out together go.
But I am here arrested, and bid stand
By a Writ of Reason, seeming with one hand
To pluck down what I with the other built,
And thus I am accused of the guilt.

And thus I am accused of the guilt. "If from Tabaco heavy fleep be sent, And sleep a chain to bind the excrement, Unjustly then is that condemn'd to be Hurtful, which merits praise, not obloquie. w Know then that in the Indian Herb doth ly A double power, a diverse quality. The Salt on one hand fours flow Nature on. And like a furious rider makes her run: The sleep-creating clouds, and sulphurous smother Useth the reyns, and stops her on the other. But as the lufty and untamed Steed When on the small guts he is made to bleed, Flies out inrag'd, and scorneth ("as before) To obey the ruling Bridle any more: So is it here, when the retentive force Begins to fail, (" as 'tis with that wild horse) Every light touch disorders Nature quite, And makes her forward rush with all her might; Nor is it easie when she's at the top Of all her speed, quickly to take her up:

u Objection, w Answer.

"Thus it appears if rightly understood, "The x four more harm does, then the y bridle good. So much it doth conduce to th' good of men T'observe the nature, manner, and the when; With the just measure and the weight of things, So bodies gather strength, so vertue springs; Both by too much, or by too little fall. What better thing then Wine? yet not to all, Nor at all howers must it be given; For then Twould hurtfull prove; there is a feafon when Tis certain death to drink it, and agen It maketh mad, there is a feason when. Sometime too large a draught doth take away The reason quite for a whole night and day; When if the surfet loseth not his ty, The Drunkard dies, or at least seems to dy. Near is our Pattern: blithe Adonis (late) While hethy Bacchanals did celebrate (O King Lenaus) steep'd in wine and sleep, The rest of thy Feast under Earth did keep. Buried alive, supposed dead he was, But the next day digg'd up again (alas!) Manifelt signes of return'd life were read In'his bloudy hands and in his broken head,

The Sal volatilis, or the Flying Salt, which is in Tabaco, pricking leading forward to the avoiding of excrements. y The sulphurous invality in Tabaco, which courts Nature to sleep, and by consequence leftrains the excrements.

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With knee and elbow he had fought 'gainst death And in the narrow Coffin lost his breath.

This can be faid 'gainst Wine: but against us And our z Art of healing, what so barbarous Can be objected by an adversary? Who by Tabaco hath been known to dy? Or from what man hath it his reason stole? In great Feasts rather when the spacious Bowle Keeps order'd rounds; if there be any known So desperate that he will with loss of 's own Take others healths, and (superstitious) think T'observe the mad Laws made by'th' State of dring That nor his reason nor his feet decline, Give him the Pipe, with the hot fuming wine; Let him the med'cinall vapour interpose, "And with the smoke damask his wrinckled nose: With an unblemish'd face he then shall rife, And with a well-fram'd speech he shall seem wise When the rude multitude who ignorant be Of the soveraign Herb, or else incapable, 'S' all carrying Torches in their Nose appear, "Yet stumble too with all the light they bear. For even thy a fire (Twice-born) by th' smoke is stai washen Thy active rage is by the fume allaid. (Nor let that envy move that praiseth thee) A more strict league and friendship cannot bee

Betwi

z By Tabaco. a The hot fume sent from wine.

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Betwixt the Loadstone and the Steel, then is Between thy Spirit-raising Vine and this. For ("like a pair of friends an ages wonder) They tast far nobler bjoyn'd, then when asunder. Nothing Tabaco hath but what is good;

As of a flain fow, every part is food. The Ashes which after the flame do ly As of no use, do turn to Ivory

e Rusty and yellow Teeth; the Smoke obeys, And (itrange to hear) being commanded, d stays: For lay thy finger to thy mouth, and blow,

Narrowing the passage first, but gently through, And thou shalt straight discern it will not fail

To leave an Oyl upon the yellow nail: Good for young girls who have rough and c scabby On which, as on fen grounds, the water stands.

For being apply'd, it smooths and drains them quite,

And renders them, even unto wonder white. For th' piercing Air thorow the secret pores

Shaketh the heart, and having set both dores O'th' stomach ope, from thence wind-musick plays,

To the hearers mirth, and to the minstrels ease. Thus they the laughter of their friends do gain,

And purchase beauty with a little pain.

The Vertues I have told; what Mischiefs are, Or onely seem to be, I'le now declare.

b Tabaco and Wine best when joyn'd, c Tabaco ashes a good Dentifrice. A Stays in oyl. e The oyl good against scabs and tetters.

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First, 'tis objected, that 'Tabaco duls
The edge of the inlightned mind, and puls
A cloudy darknesse on the active brain,
Bringing in black oblivion there to reign:
That when to seek his Notions he shall come,
Misplac'd and lost they'll be i'th' smokie reome.
A hainous crime: but such as Calumny

Hath feign'd, or nice simplicity.

I answer 'tis not, 'cause it cannot be, That the immortall Soul whose Pedigree Is drawn from Heaven, should in poor manner thus Unto Corporeal harms b' obnoxious. If th' Instrument be lame, I do confesse The Action halts, yet with the Cause doth cease. But th' mind of man untouch'd remains, although As with black clouds encompass'd, it doth throw No lazy beams abroad. Just so the Sun, When 'twixt his Globe and us the Moon doth run, Or else some cloud does for a time keep close: (" As if the world for him were at a losse) Though even then in his full glory bright, And to the darker stars lendeth more light. The mind no spot receives but from the mind; Idlenesse, luxury, and the giddy wind Of light Inconstancy, with the sudden fire Of Anger, these indeed do all conspire

[/] Objections against Tabaco answered.

794

To shadow reason, and o'rethrow the wit,

Blotting the notions which before were writ.

That which we love we can remember well;

O'th' many drinkers of Tabaco, tell

Me but of one who readily cannot say

Into which Chest he did his treasure lay; (So stupisi'd a brain he has) or else

Who hath forgotten where his Mistresse dwels;

And I of the few haters will give you A dozen for that one, (" good men and true)

Who shall be so far dos'd, they shall not say,
When being ask'd, what they did yesterday;
To whom their names have been forgotten long,
And th' Elements even of their mother Tongue.
For in these men either pestiferous slames,
A burtfull poyson, or th' disease that claims
His name from a sudden stroak, or being too bold
With the s sifth part of Venus when grown old,
Have hurt the Brain

Nor will the h spirit (of a near kin to th' aire)
His office overthrown, stay longer there.
For if by th' excellent leaf the memory
Should receive injury, how could it bee
That Troops of Learned men should love it so,
Who know as much as lawfull is to know. (pleasure
Whose Breasts do swell with wisdome, whose chief
Is in their stored minds to heap up treasure,

g Hor. Car.lib.1. Ode 13. b Which informs the Brain.

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And then pour forth what they were hoarding lom To rings of people with a ready tongue.

But it makes sad the marriage bed far more

Chast then the leafth' Athenian Matrons work At Ceres feasts. I hear the women say;

Nor is this quarrel but of yelterday:

Tas been the Matrons hate since Mars his whorn when

Set forth a law it should be brought no more

Into her loved Cyprus as before:

Which thus was caus'd. Bacchus from being at od

With men, returns to th' banquet of the gods; Store of Tabaco with him he did bring

As fignes of victory (then a new found thing)

"Till that did burn, the gods were all on fire:

" Liber begun to take it, they admire; Fove was the next, then Mars and Vulcan follow, Mercury those, and last the boury Apollo:

Lustily through their nose the smoak they take.

As if an other Atna they would make.

The Goddesses pleas d with the novelty Laught all the while, but they, when they did see main How much to fleep that night the gods were given we

Angry, decreed it should be banish d Heaven;

Theel

i Agrus Castus is a certain Shrub, which in Latin is called also Viter ... like unto a willow, it takes the name from Chastity which it procures and the Athenian women were wont in their Thesmophoria, or seast 10 of Ceres, to carry leaves of this about them, and to lye upon them . It that they might preserve themselves chast. k Venue.

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The rites of Thessaly be still admir'd, To keep their husbands making was they desir'd: Therefore next day foon as the smoaky feast Began again, (fiercer then all the rest) The goodly Matron Venus on it flies; Pipes, fire, Tabaco, broke and scattred lies; And being down the spurns them with her feet, (Wonder such wrath should come from one so The war-like Pallas who stood by was sad (sweet) To see the wanton Queen of Love so mad; Diana smil'd, and the laine girles who sport Themselves on m Pindus top was forry for't. The scatter'd reliques up they take, and place Them in their bosoms with a solemn grace; Entreating Bacchus for a new supply, A soveraign aid to th' vom of Chastity. A foul reproach it is (forfooth) to tame The rage of " Cyprus and her luftful flame; To frengthen vertue, with a rare tie to bind To the limbs vigor, Empire to the minde. For 'tis a scandal to the plant to doubt

1 The Muses. Profit mihi vos dixisse Puellas. Sat. 4. So Juvenall makes himself merry with them calling them girles, who could not chase but be very old, being so o'ten called upon by the ancient Poets: but he supposed them to be of the same nature with other women, who though they be never to old, yet delight to be acounted young; and therefore he icems in a jeer to bribe thetm for Poetick fury with the flattering name of girles. m A mountain in Theffely confecrated to Apello and the Muses. n Venus, so called from the lile Cyprus.

That it th' instinct of Nature should put out

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Like Hemp, or water Lillies; happily It may the number bate, not utterly Destroy the gift of procreation: For th' natural heat having this bridle on, What it doth from the number take away I'the goodness of the breed it doth repay. An excellent benefit where the fortun's mean, Not able numerous off-spring to maintain, Or where the Common-wealth rejoyceth more In th' ftrength and quality then in the store. Hence hath it ever good esteemed bin For the white beard, and for the downy chin, Teaching them both good Husbandry, how they are Both in the bottom, and the top to spare, While nimble flames of youth it doth suppress And th' lukewarm ashes maketh lukewarm less, Freeing the world from giddiness, the jolly Stripling from rage, and the gray head from folly. "But O ye, Ladies, why should your hatred be Unto the noble hearb inplacable? Within your gardens give't place 'tis fit, For even you may stand in need of it: Can ye be cruel still when I assure You, that it will fits of the * Mother cure?

f The allaying vertue of Tabaco.t The fainter lust of old men.* Ta. IT baco good against the Mother.

When

When th' womb beyond the bounds does upwards And at the belly like a " Ram dorh push, (rush, Righly apply'd 'twill beat her back a main And force her take her proper seat again. Sooner and easier then the heavy weight Of two great Captains on thy belly laid; Or a whole pregnant Sow of Lead -Moreover set thy Princely bowls aside (Thou twice-born god, & then the bounteous wide Earth can affoord no dainty half fo good For an old man; whether you'l call it food For the humor radical, or a gentle draught For the dry brain, or else a weapon caught Up to expel his Sences enemies: For it doth add a quickness to blear eyes, It takes the pendent Isicle from the nose, The mutiny in the ear it doth compose: " And if thy ill-spent youth hath fill d thy bones With griping aches, and thy brest with grones, "And th' maiting maid which cross thy back doth by From rest blocks up the Haven of thine eye Here seek thy help and finde; for the kinde smoke Stealing into the veins shall not provoke Onely thy grief and thee to fleep, but shall, To make the night feem fhort, before thee call

u Quid si ego bie nostrum dicerem ad uteri saminei simili udinem alludere qui inde nemen uteri sortire videtur qued duplex sit, et ab utraq; in duas se dividit partes quæ in diversum dissus ac replexæ circumplicantur in medum cernuum Arietis? Nec ideò labasen consectura mea si Arietem leoc in loco pro machinà militari accipi contendas: tantundem en m est.

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The lively shapes and images of things: Nor fuch dire monsters as the Onion brings To the late eater, or the Pulse, the Bean, The Lintless, "which are known to banish clean All pleasant dreams. The Garlick who doth eat, Or takes the foolish Henbane for his meat, Who makes a supper of the Mad Night shade, Him horrid looks shall in his sleep invade; A strange confused generation Of living creatures 'fore his eyes shall run, Such as are not, nor yet shallever be In the aire Centaures, Harpyes in the Sea: A Troop of Dragons from the cloven earth Shall with black Devils spitting fire come forth & Sometimes a Storm at Sea shall feem to rave: And he neer drown'd shall graple with a wave : Then he shall stand upon a rock on high, Seeming shall fall; and really shall cry; Sometimes the swords of Thieves shall make him Sometimes again he shall behold a Bear (fear; Broke from the Chain, ready his life to take. And in the moment he should die, shall wake. But o Morpheus with our p incense being appeas'd

o The Godof sleep; or (as some) minister seu silms Somni, qui jussu domini ve! patris was mopoas, hoc est formus vel vultus hominum, verba ipsa, mores, et gestus imitatur, p Tabaco, which causeth pleasant and rational dreames.

Shall with much better Tapestry be pleas'd

To hang the bed-chamber of the brain, and yeeld To the contented fancy a rich field Charg'd with fresh stories and fair pleasing shapes, Not such as men may say are 9 Natures scapes, But such as true born children shall be, And to each private genius shall agree: For what men waking love and do turn over With pleasure, they shall in their sleep recover: The Courtier, Oratour, and the Souldier, The Juggler, Merchant, and the Marriner, The Fisher, Waggoner, and Husbandman, The Painter, Coryer, and Physitian, The Poet, Lover; and the Advocate, "The Projector too, that cankor of the State, By our soft potion lul'd asleep before, I'th night their daily bus'ne's shall act o're In perfect figures; not as when fools behold Forms in the doubtful twilight, and grow bold To judge them so as they do seem to be: Or when the newly-rifen Moon they fee, When through a sea of racking Clouds it stears An even race; nor do they clog mens ears With any tedious discourse, or frame (Though in a dream an argument that's lame:) Fair Structures oftentimes they build in verse, And in the morning clearly them rehearse:

9 Monsters as the other.

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Others, do other things as clearly too That thou wouldst swear sleep here had nought: For 'tis not like the drowfine's gotten by The deadly Poppy, which the minde does tye In Iron chains, nor the disturbing shade Which is by the uncertain Hemlock made, Whose meaker Geivs thrown ov'r the members, keets Them nor intirely awake nor yet asleep. So good Philemon and his aged Spouse Th' unhappy Baucis, ("ev'r their simple house Was turn'd into a Temple) having made A Supper of them, by their shape betraid Thinking them Parsneps, when at night they spream Their weary limbs upon their humble bed, Nor fully awake, nor weight upon their eyes Enough to make them fleep, they both did rife, And through their cottage narrow entrance, quite Bereav'd of minde, they wandred in the night, Shaking with cold and horror till at last Having a great part of the time thus past) With rough saluting of the Posts half dead, Brought back their Bruised limbs unto their bed. But whom Tabacos clearer Spirit shall binde In filken ties, shall in the morning finde Both minde and body strong, and with delight Shall tell how quietly he pais d the night. Onely be fure he hath a prudent care He does not trade in vile and common ware, Sophisticate

Sophisticate by Art, but naturall:
For the same goodness doth not reach to all.

"He who desires to find out the true breed

" Of the heroicall and generous weed,

While 'tis i' th' Leaf, may thus his longing crown,

'Tisy sharp and thick, i' th' hand, in the eye brown,

I'th' nose a violet, the root of Tuscany

Gives not so large and rich a sent as he.

Burn't in the Pipe, it will a taste disclose

Like Castors Ragmort, or our z Ladies rose.

But the thin limber leaf Bormuda yeilds.

Or such as grows in the Virginian fields.

Regard it not, "but fend it to the Fen:

And leave such hay unto the beasts of men.

For it doth a prick the tunicles of the eie,

To the pia mater is an enemie:

Who drink shall idle be, unapt for pains,

A lazinesse shall creep through all their veins,

They shall be ever yamning, and above

All things they shall the Chimny corner love.

And except hunger raise them, take delight

To (nort by th' fire till it be late i' th' night.

But Oyesacred off-spring of the Nine, ("Whose birth, whose life, whose works are al divine)

You who do dig from Wisdomes Paper pits, Learnings bright Ore, and fine it with your mits,

y Symptomes of the best Tabaco. z Otherwise call'd tle rose of Jeruialem. a The effects of ill Tabaco. b Muses.

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Above all other men see yee do fly That & Hucksters mischief and damn'd villany; And found out by his Symptomes, without fail Send it to th' flames in grosse, not by retail. The dainties wafted from an other thore Some do adulterate while the deadly gore Of rank Goats (which a Scythian's Club did flay) They mingle with them; some an other way Do manifest injury to the noble weed, Dropping into 't the oyl of Annis feed, Or the less greazy Fennell, and to these To give 't a touch of vitriol some do please, Whereby a taste unto the tongue they gaine Much like the smeetnesse of a Lybian Cane. All these are naught and womanish; for he Who unto nature will adde art, must be At natures mouth instructed first, or shall Disturb the work, giving no help at all. Yet if thou wilt be wanton to thy praise, With a light chip of the wood Aloes, Give fire unto thy Pipe, so shalt thou reap A fragrant favour spread through the whole heap: And with a gratefull odour chear the brain.

But above all things see that ye refrain
The d smoke awhile; do not the Pipe repeat
Too suddenly after y have taken meat;

e Bad and sophisticate Tabaco. d Take it not to) suddenly africament; it causeth too hasty a concoction;

For then the 1 Cooke's at work, the m Kitchen dore Close to them shut; Knock not too soon therefore At the upper gate, for fear he angry grow, And the half boyled dishes from him throw, Which to the guts conveigh'd with too much speed, Do windy mucmurings in the belly breed, The happy quiet of the mind devoure. And from our businesse steal the precious hower. 'Tis " alike dangerous with naked Head, With open roof, and chimny uncovered, To take the Smoke; for the cold air will then The pores being open, quickly pierce the skin, And suddenly reclose them, whence is bred To the hairs horrour, heavine se to the head. Love not to drink't o alone, nor take thou pleasure To fill thy brain beyond his true just measure. With a companion take't; "if thou hast none, "Let Books or businesse act the part of one: "With comely pauses use't, in such a fashion, "That thou a Dialogue make't, not an Oration. To speak and do by turns the Muses love,

The digestive heat in the stomach. m The mouth of the stomach. Excep your head warm when you take it. o Take it not alone, or if you do, let there be pauses interposed. p When to leave.

And Nature surfets never did approve.

At the first P giddinesse thou feel'st, forbear; And for that time write thy nilultra there:

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And if it vanish not, for help repair To a draught of beer, or to the open air, And suddenly the Tumult sha I be staid, And by a little art the Tempest laid.

To close up all, take this for thy last ground,

" Study thine own Dimensions, and having found in about The measure of thy head, turn then about In thine own sphere, seek not thy self without:

For who observes the Laws of Nature, he Shall be sound, wife, and fortunate to me. Thus the * old man in his discourse did play, While Bacchus Lords, as on their backs they lav,

Did filent hang upon the speakers tongue. * Si'eme sa Wie The vertues they had learn'd, but still they long Of fuch a noble hearb to know the breed, The Art of Planting, and the choice o' th' feed:

But good Silenus stammering for thirst. And withall drowfie too, none of them durfe

Intreat him to proceed -

For Wine, for Wine, a calling he did keep, And having largely drunke, he fell afleep. What he hath left imperfect shall now be Our work to finish though as dry as he.

"Your gentle gales and influence we want,

"Who are true lovers of the honour d Plant: For though far short of his high sounding string

We'll now the Georgicks of Tabaco ling.

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First, that the Harvest answer may the pain, From off a lusty stock a k plump seed gain, Whose leaf is long and thick: side-slips despise, The best doth still from the main branch arise.

The next care is the 1 Place, an Herb fo strong, By a hungry fort cannot be nourish'd long. In hearty grounds it thriver; and takes delight, (Like to the Vine) where the Glebe is full of might. Fair Hils he loves, and fields that pleasant ly Towards the warm fouth in the Suns bright ey: Where th' Earth is light, no mosse by nature laid, No binding (lay, nor Marle to check the spade; And where the valiant furrows hard and dry, Suffer the rending Plow-shears cruelty.

When thou hast found a foyl thus rich, take heed Thou dost not m twice in one place fow thy feed: For with the first birth all that's good doth come

Leaving behind nought but a barren wombe Change every year thy earth, for thy wandring quest Prepare new feats, so shall thy furrows rest, And a new Genius gain. The field being found, Let none be cunninger to till the ground In his right season; In one small hole shut Three (eeds or more, in equall spaces put, That Nature may (like to a loving mother) Give equall portions as to one to'th other:

& The choice of the seed. 1 The soyl. m Sow not two years together in one place. n The manner of Planting.

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So though some prove for Mice or Moles a feust? Thou maist preserve a hope yet in the rest: But if they prosper all, and thou dost see Their multitude will their destruction bee, "Drive then all foolish pity from thy heart; Take from the number, act a Thracian's part; That, having room, the better it may thrive, Of many Brothers, leave but one alive. When the fat Soyl and Sun's drawn out in length, Toth' leaves ranknesse give, to the stock strength; Then is thy time, the lower boughs cut down, That greater verines may the other crown.

· Reap not too soon; when the leaves turned are, And the seed grows black within his bowle, prepare: have Thy knives, and let thy weapons ready stand,

For know the noble Vintage is at hand.

Close to your Prayers ye honourers of the smoke, And with your best devotions see y' invoke (need The Heavens for smiles: fair meather now we For showers t'th'leaf do no less damage breed, Then doth a wet September to ripe grapes,

When it is gather'd, half thy labour's done; Yet flig not here, with equall courage run Through that behind: thy industry, thy cost, If thou shalt fail in the last act, are lost.

Take speciall care of the two things remain. First from the leaf the watry humeur drain,

o The time when to gather it.

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(Corruptions Parent) else thou shalt inherit For thy leaves dung. Next let the fie y spirit Which sleeping does in the fat oyl lie hid, (spread. Be'awak'd, and rouz d, and through each vein be That therefore on the Herb no spoil be made By'the thirsty Sun-beams dry it in the shade, On small cords hung: then take it down and lav It on a heap together, that it may From the bottom heat and rise, & from thence dart The hidden vertue to each outward part; So shallt e heap grow warm, swell, sweat & smoke, And fire too if the meeting be not broke. Be sure you do dissolve the Diet then, And when dispersed, hang them up agen. This Method use, till by heating it be made Active, and by the drying fixt and staid. And that on neither hand thou wander wide, Let thine own eyes and reason be thy guide: For as the line too little, in like fort That of too much unto perfection's short: In a just measure Nature takes delight.

But if an errour happen, set it right Not with the burning wine, salt pickle, not With Hony, least of all by'th' Chamber-pot; Such trash as this your Hucksters use, who prize Above the health, the smell o'th' Merchandize. From the Herb it self expect thy aid, presse then The juice? from out the courser leaves, which when The A cleanly & wholsom way to recover decaid Tabaco.

The gathering was, did scape the careless hand, And o're the coals see it doth boyling stand.

In which " Medeas Tub dip thy * old Swain, And he (like A fon) thall turn young again. Let these suffice to board with't, blessethy Lot, For now thou hast an ample treasure got, Which to the Planter large revenue brings, To'th' Merchants Chefts, and Custome-house of Physitians peradventure curse it fore, For making Anumnes healthfull, and them poore, And it sometimes affords (such things will bee) To the Crows a Dinner from the Gallow tree; When poor knaves buy't, and fo do fondly spend Their coin and houres given them for better end. But while we fee a fair and happy day To'th' good and frugall, they who' will perish, may: And he who shall an offer'd Gemme deny, May that man live to want it e're he dy.

From whom a ship at sea, a snit in law,
A scolding wife, or an ill debtour draw
Sleep from the eyes, and quiet from the mind,
In the gentle leaf he a soft truce may find;
And for the gift, giv't the deserved meed.
What swelling words against the noble weed
The peevish man may vomit (too unkind!)
We to the waves commit them and the wind.

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^{*} Decrepid Tabaco.

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Let it be damn'd to Hell, and call'd from thence Proserpines Wine, the Furies Frankincense, he Devils addle egges, or else to these, A sacrifice grim Pluto to appease, I deadly weed which it's beginning had rom the foam of Cerberus when the Cur was mad. We at the Titles laugh; praile, and proclaime The wideness of the Bore from whence they came. Pretty Poetick styles! and when we please Vith the like Art we can return all these. If any lover of the Truth shall now What is by me here written, disallow, 'Gainst my opinion let his reasons fight; His rguments let him commit to white: "So, without hate did Monopolies, run (done. 66 A course to make Paper dear, as we have

The End.

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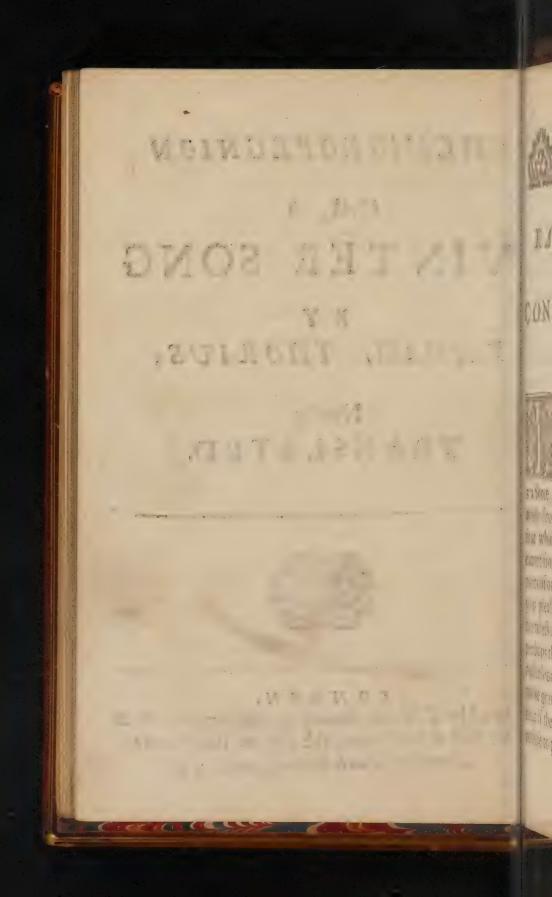
BY
RAPHAEL THORIUS:

Newly TRANSLATED.



Printed by T.N. for Humphrey Moseley, and are to be sold at his shop at the sign of the Princes

Arms in St Pauls Churchyard, 1651.





RAPHAEL THORIUS

TO

CONSTANTINE HUGEIN

Knight, &c.

Know not most renowned Sir, what Phabean distempers move you to hale me thus willing-unwilling, to the performance of your Poetick vows. This furely is a force, yet I must yeild Enavathern Juco. It is but lately since the learned Kinschot received from me that which now by the violence of love you strive to extort from me. Some 8 days ago I sent to him both parts of our Tabaco Hymn. Let it come forth when you please; but remember to keep the Authour harmless again the Masters of manners, to whom perhaps the sleightness of the argument may appear ridiculous. I have instore notwithstanding things more grave and solid both Ethic and Theologic. So that if these preludiums find acceptance, I shall not refuse to put them also forth to open view, relying

on the good omen of your judgement, that what ever happens on either part may be to you impair ted. In the mean while, because the Die is thrown and the Bolt is shot, according to your request, fend a third Piece not far different from the two former, nor much disagreeing from the season is Winter, which if it be cold, let it be pardoned for its own names sake. Let it accompany Patum & follow it as is most convenient. If it be acceptable to you, Rutgersius, Heinsius, and Kinschot, I shau congratulate, yet perhaps envy the happiness of the off-spring, which the father with so much earnestness desires. Therefore if it may be good and lucky to the Common-wealth, let our Poem see the light that the merry may be more merry, and the fad man find recreation. Certainly, the nature of men in strange to whom in their old age youthfull pastime: are delightfull, in greatest dangers mirth and winn are acceptable. Seeing therefore they be only sawcee and not meat, I hope they may deserve pardon within men whose old age is not too severe. Farewell.

London, Feb. 26. 1625.



HYEMEM

Doctiff. R. Thorii D. M.

SIc Medice decuit, sic se curasse Britanne,
Post sumos nidore frui meliore culina
Post lachrymas, avidaque irritamenta saliva.
En ego me, Thorivam sisto, vel umbram,
Qualemcunque vocas; juvat in tot fercula fundi,
Et faciem variare gula; juvat esse lepores
Et lepores; juvat omne tuis condire meracis,
Brumalésque dies, niveas, te judice, noctes,
Noctibus & dubias confundere solibus umbras.
Tu modo livor ades, nee pranda disce Galeni
Semper fatida, nec puta Permesside semper
Pascier, aut solo vesci nidore Poetam.
Hem! tales nec aqua pariunt, nec asamla Brumas.

CONSTANTER:



In ejusdem HYEMEM.

Tunus habet finem, nec enim omnis nubibus is Possedit conviva (atur, diversa palatis Diversis sapiunt; hic apponuntur amicis Brumales epuix, doctor fermonibus hora Falluntur, solvit, ma per convivia, frigus Thorius, & ventrem pariter cum lumine pascit. Non opus est dapibus, arvisve panatibus oret, More suo, veniam, dat condimenta palato Grata omni, novit quibas est jus aptius herbis. O utinam, Thori, vestris mihi posse daretur Colloquiisque frui, lautisque accumbere mensis! Nil ego contulerim tam docto fanns amico. Fallor! an & mensis adsum conviva secundis, Hoc erat in votis, conantes inter amicos Dulce mihi furere est, nec enim maris ulla palato Admin Grata datur, quam que condita leporibus, esca.

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A Winter Song.

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Reat Bards that wont to haunt the springs ere-IWho now the cold hath fent into exile, (while, Or starving want doth urge to beg their meat With waiting Verse from men grown rich & great, If there be yet who live at ease and free, From this unfortunate calamitie, Whose brests are still inspir'd, hear me rehearse Far from my native soil a Frozen Verse. Fierce is the cold and our Apollo freezeth, Wanting what with the season sharp agreeth, Who long perhaps may rap the great mans gate, Before he will his case commiserate; Did not my fon by his own pains supply'd, To fill the lean and empty gaps provide, With bruised Parsenips swimming all in Butter, While Apples hot before the fier sputter? And when the Winter deep with hard'ned Ice Our Cupboard poor with open war defies, He

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With pleasing sounds our numm d will doth inspire:
The northwind blows, the hils are white, the rivered Above the baks, day is made dark with snow, (flow). The Sun i'th' clouds doth wrap his frozen head, Hasting amain unto his Southern bed; While Luna strives to' expel the tedious night, A task too difficult for her weak light. Congealed Isicles hang on the beard, With wind the eyes do weep, the teeth are heard To chatter in the mouth, and raging cold In such sad pain the singers ends doth hold, That though hot gales the breath upon them blows. They dare not higher mount to cleanse the nose.

Boy, leave thy sliding, lest thy slippery flower
Deceive thy feet, and in an evil hower
Thy pate and crupper feel the banging force
Of an astounding fall, or which is worse,
Lest on a sudden thy disjoynted thigh
Be put to need the Surgeons Geometrie.
Cast wood upon the fire, thy loyns gird round
VVith warmer clothes, and let the tosts abound
In close array embattel'd on the Hearth;
And that there may not want t'increase our mirtle
Bring a low table to the scorching slame;
Let Colworts sirst the raging stomack tame,
That swell with copious lard or churned cream,
And smoking hot do yeild a wholesome steam;

Or else the globy Cabbage Plowmans fare: Mustard that bites for the foul nose prepare, With Cretan wine free from the bottome dregs; Then bring well-larded Collops fri'd with Egs; Next with her belly stuffe a tender Hen, Not loosely fat, but well fed from the Pen, Which in her wob doth numerous off-spring bear. Then fat with hurgry winter let appear The royall Pheasant steaming in the platter, Or Partridge neatly drest in wine and water. Now where's the Woodcock in whose tail doth rest More wisdome then in either brain or brest? Come boy, not yet doth the froze wine return To'its liquid substance, yet the flame doth burn About the Flagon; are we tortur'd thus With the sad pains of longing Tantalus? To hear the pot before the fier his, Yet be athirst? Patience a vertue is. But friends accuse the hard congealing frost, Say not the cause was in your pinching Host. The hair-brain'd Frenchmans constitution neither Can brook the summers heat or winters weather: But give me Sack, for that despiseth cold, And cures the imperfections of the old, If he the noble liquor largely quaffe, Then bid thy sad friend drink, twil make him laugh. Yet too much is imperious in the brain, And like a tyrant doth command and reign. Heark

Heark hither Fill-cup, seest thou not there plac'd A man with purple nose and ruby-fac'd, On his left ear his cap a to-side hanging Like one in raging wrath and fury brangling? To him more sparingly remember still The potent liquour, nor fo oft, to fill.

Come friends and let the Academic dull-men Handle the thorny questions of the school-men. Let us our heavy minds from care release, For we from Heav'n enjoy this happy ease; Now ought we use those gifts which mother earth them Providing for the winter hath brought forth. In vain we spend the howers in melancholy; Enough severe Chrysippus; for the jolly Teian aires this season better fit; Nothing more tedious then a drousie wit. Some junkets now for the fierce appetite, New warres upon the table doth excite. 'Gainst winters hunger nothing will prevail, Which makes the wolfe to howl, the dog to wail. Young men behold how the first seasons fear The following frosts, and how the fruitfull year Heaps up together all her plenteous store To fill the craving belly; thus before Old age approach, wife nature teacheth youth, That foolish pleasure vainly he pursu'th, (tain'd, Till he wealth, learning, off-spring, honour have at-That when his fatall hower is ordain'd,

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His aged mind from cares may be releaft.

A house for winter-age requireth rest;
need no blocks to heave me on a Horse,
To sit congeal'd to'his sides, as on the Gorse
Of the high Alpes, they say, armies were frore
To'th'Earth like stones, that they could march no
Nor on the sea to venter is my will,
Though Drakes assisting fortune, or his skill
should give me promise of the wealthy spoil
That Cadize sleet brings from the golden soil,
Or great Ragozzi dum with a squinance,
should write me heir to his cold inheritance.

Now the warm Stover of Westphalia, With stones and curses seeks to drive away The early travellers that mail'd in ice All means with prayers and threatnings do devise To make him leave his warm couch, oft deni'd, And the fat boss-breech steaming by his side, He having thaw'd their joynts, & warm'd their fur, Crams them again, though lazily they stir, Thick into a cart, to wander on the plain, And number the Bear stars, or Charles 'is wain. In this alone well skilld', else empty fungs In what to human ornament belongs. As much too wife the Hollander appears, Whose labours have been great for many years, Lest any one before him should be thought Into the VVest hot Pepper to have brought;

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To the North Pole his steddy stern he guides, Ty Seller While rands of ice do thwack the vessels sides; And all the tedious night the ice he wounds, Hand this Endeavouring to remove great natures bounds: Thus while he hews his passage through the deepp The penetrating cold begins to creep Close to his heart, when loth to give his Corse Unto the greedy VVhale or wild Sea-horse, He leaves the narrow ship, and coming out, Rambles the marble Ocean all about: Straight to the Coasts where lasting cold abides, Hunger him leads, not having other guides; Thus while he shuns the Hills of hardned snow, He is immur'd where he avoids to go. Now is he food for bears, bears now his food, And roasted weezels if there want not wood; Sometimes he licks a foxes chine, and lest Toy should be absent from so great a feast, They shout when one of their companions By them made chief o'th'frozen regions, Takes off his bowle of half congealed fack. Thus they expect the Suns returning back, Among the defert Caves and snowy Hils, Spending the long nights fore against their wils; Till Phabus thaw the far resounding sea, That they may home repass with specious plea, To shew their half ears, and their ruin'd noses, No longer fit for handkerchiefs or posies; Ast

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And tell their hard adventures by the fire, While their friends hear and hear, and more defire, And all the time the crackling chefnuts roaft, And each man hath his cup, and each his toast.

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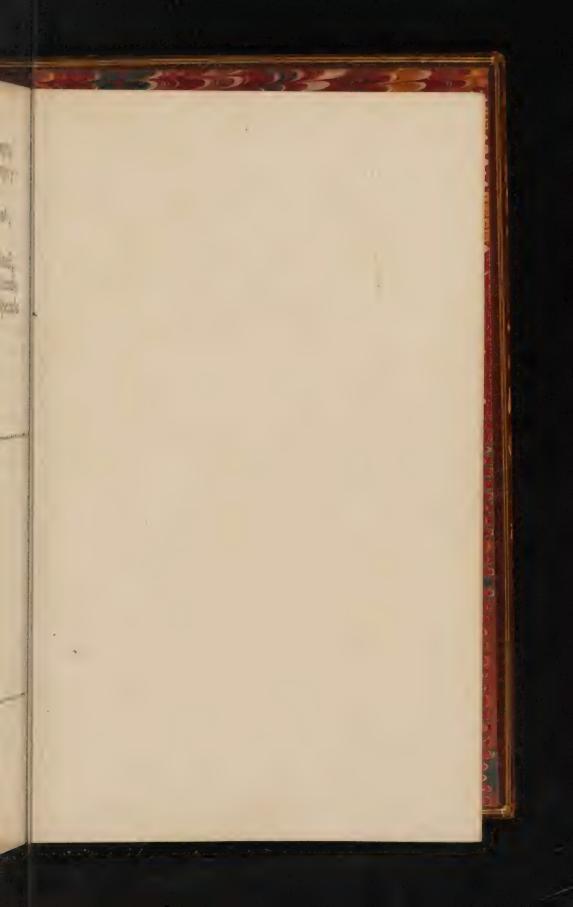
Who now can travell? scarcely in the town A man can walk with safety up and down, sun So furious doth the North-wind swagger, The wals, unless I reel, do seem to stagger. Drink friends, with fack calm Boreas wild, For moistning showrs do make the fierce winds In a sad case is he that opes his dore, Unless the whirlwinds wings be clipt before. Hark how the stony hail doth battering fall, Let no man then before his Fates do call, Run headlong to his end; yet if there be Any compell'd by their necessitie, Let him but so long stay his hasty journy, Uutill some one can fetch the next Atturny To have his Will writ fair and feal'd with witness; And being then in such a ready fitness, Let him be gon; yet fince unarm'd he goes, To keep him from the thick-descending blowes, Let him this head-piece don, that in the dust Hath hung forgotten, brown with twelve years rust. Uncertain are the gifts of Nature here, Together pleasures dwell and drouping fear; There be who for their bodies only care, For their fouls safety others do prepare.

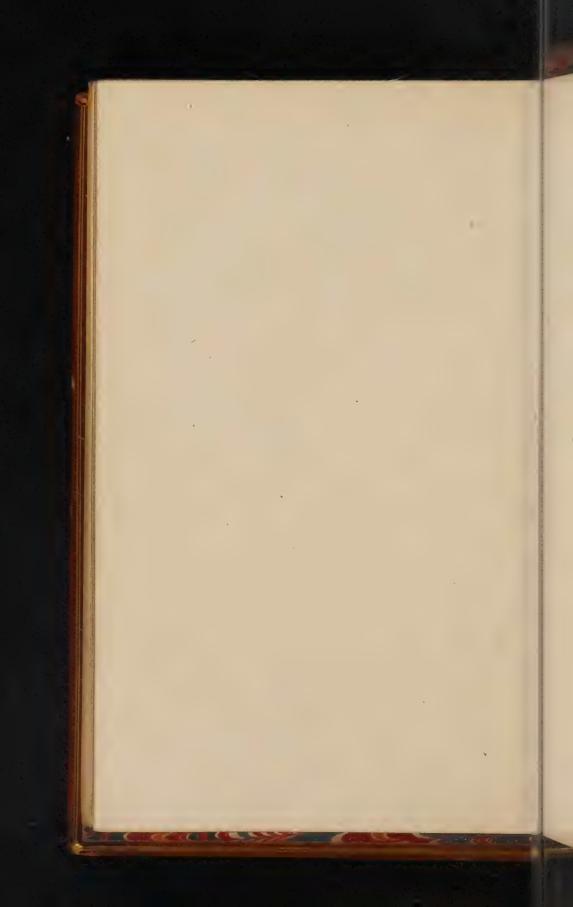
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In peace fair Britain joys, but Gallia weeps,
In civill bloud his sword the Norman steeps;
Now silent is the air, now to the ground
Vast towers tumble with a dreadfull sound;
Afflicted goes the poor man to his rest,
But you whom plenty hath from cares releast,
Enjoy your fires, warm beds, and merry friends,
He fears not cold who thus the VVinter spends.

FINIS.







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